

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1855.
We regret to learn that the severity of the winter, with the scarcity of provender, is causing the death of great numbers of hogs and cattle.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

"Chips" Abroad!
SKY-PARLOR, No. 7, GALT HOUSE, Feb. 17, 1855.

Dear News:
I left our city yesterday, on board Tom. Yonko's 4-horse pack, and reached here about 2 P. M. The stage was pretty well crowded; so much so, that I had to take a berth in the "fore-boot." It was not very comfortable, but I preferred it, to being inside, "scrouged up" between a portly member of the "City Council" and a Clerk of a Court! An hour's drive, after leaving "Cabin-Town," brought us to the ancient "City of Peth." It has undergone but little change since I last seen it; in fact, the only change I could discover, was, the "little nigger" was not asleep on the porch in front of "Hughes' Tavern." After changing horses, and "wooding" we started, and were soon "brought up" in front of the Davis House, where we again "wooded." A couple of hours more, and we arrived in Louisville, the great "Falls City." We arrived "just in time" for dinner,—"such a dinner,"—"the meanest I ever remember of 'setting down' to." Mighty long tables, lots of fine dishes, but nothing on them. I asked a "nigger" for some chicken, and he brought me a slice of corned beef. I then asked him for some fried eggs, and presently he came back with a great hurry with a dish of boiled onions. My friend "the Col." called for a glass of milk, and got champagne! He was very well satisfied, however, with the mistake. After dinner, I went to the river to find out when a boat would start for St. Louis. As none were to leave until to-day, I resolved to "stroll around" and see the "elphants." Going up Third street, I came across the "Soap and Perfumery Establishment" of Col. Wm. H. STANFORD. Stopping in, I found him busily engaged in attending to customers. The Col. looks as smiling as ever, and sends his "best" to the ladies.

We walked about the city until the hour for supper; when, after a scene similar to that at dinner, I started out to visit the Theatre, but, finding the bill for the evening not very attractive, I concluded to go to bed. I was much disappointed to find that the "Kunkel's" had left; they return, however, next week, a complimentary benefit having been tendered them by a large number of citizens.

The city is filling up with persons from all parts of the State, and it is presumed that "Sam" will hold a Grand Convention on Thursday next.

I leave at 10 o'clock, this morning, on the Crystal Palace. An revoir!

"Boy in the White Hat."

Henry Female College, Feb. 8, 1855.

Editor of the Shelby News:

It is pleasing to observe the large number of Schools, Academies, and Colleges, with which our country is supplied; and it is more pleasing that so many of them are designed for the education of Young Ladies. The time, when parents were disposed to secure good opportunities of education for their sons, and bestow very meagre attainments upon their daughters; but, thanks to this progressive age, they begin to realize the great truth, that their daughters have minds susceptible of the highest intellectual and moral cultivation, and that, on opportunities are afforded them, they will inevitably be doomed to occupy inferior positions in society.

Among the many Female Schools, there is none more worthy of note, than Henry Female College, located in New Castle, under charge of S. S. SCARCE, a gentleman of marked ability, and of high moral integrity and literary attainments. Mr. S., with no capital but that of individual energy, has succeeded in establishing a College second to none in the State, and one that will, ere long, rank first among the Female Colleges of the West.

A friend handed me, a few days since, a copy of the "Annual Catalogue, for the year ending Jan. 1854," from which I learn that the College contains 125 pupils;—an unusually large number for a school that has been in existence but four years.

The Catalogue contains, also, a Poem by Geo. D. FRANKLIN, Esq., an Address by Rev. C. B. PARSONS, and the Addresses of the Graduating Class. The Poem is a gem—just such a one as would emanate from the pen of Petrarch. The Address of Mr. PARSONS is decidedly the most lucid and elegant essay on the subject I ever remember of reading; and I advise every one who wishes to read a model production from a master mind, to read it. The Address by the Young Ladies composing the Graduating Class, are all of high literary merit; and one, that of Miss MOLLEN PAVON,—subject, "Unlabeled Nobility"—reflects honor, not only upon herself, but upon the College. She is, without doubt, one of those of whom she so sweetly speaks. Below are extracts:

"Far away, looking down the dim vista of the past, we see the lights that have illumined ages that are gone, and shine on nations that have vanished, leaving behind them brilliant traces, as the meteor leaves its track on the blue summer sky. A mighty host of the luminous are the great ones of the past; many are the illustrious names that have shone in the annals of the world, and the generous sacrifices recorded there. But that you, that young noble maid, has found a faithful chronicler! Would you no lamp of genius has been extinguished! Think it were so, indeed; but thousands of brave hearts have laid their precious life blood on their country's altar, and whose bones the simplest monument was never raised. Ourselves have drawn a thick impervious veil over those that would give new glory to earth; have blighted minds as great as ever won the wealth of immortal fame."

"In the drama of human life, many have been the heroes whose virtuous services have illuminated the roll of fame their own names, and imparted a lustre to their own age and nation. Many heroes, laurels have been won, and many a name has been made illustrious by virtue more noble and winning, yet not less faithful to truth and beauty, amid trial and darkness, as well as in the noon-day of prosperity, have shed a fragrance not less grateful to the world than their own proper emblems, the flowers which they so much adorned. But, perchance, there are among us treasures as precious as those whose fame has never reached the broad world to which they are now known, and to which they may remain unknown through a long weary life, when down to the sleep, to sleep their long dreamless slumbers, till the last trumpet shall wake them to their reward. A moment through they are, and a bright world would be theirs, if all the noble, beautiful, and good, could be wrested from their dusky rest and humble homes, and brought into the open arena of busy life. They may never give their light to a careless world, but like the gems of ocean's dark caves, they abide, unconquered in the surrounding darkness, that only makes their rays more bright. Their radiance may be unthought of in this dreary world; but when our heavenly King shall come to make up his jewels from the earth, these precious gems will shine with renewed lustre in the crown of his kingdom."

Those wishing copies of the Catalogue, can obtain them by applying to Mr. SCARCE.

The citizens of Henry should give to the Henry Female College the support it so richly deserves. Its President has labored with ability and with wisdom, and upon a permanent basis, and may be relied on for the most judicious and wise management of the school. The citizens of Henry should give to the Henry Female College the support it so richly deserves. Its President has labored with ability and with wisdom, and upon a permanent basis, and may be relied on for the most judicious and wise management of the school. The citizens of Henry should give to the Henry Female College the support it so richly deserves. Its President has labored with ability and with wisdom, and upon a permanent basis, and may be relied on for the most judicious and wise management of the school.

Communications.

A Word from Ladies.

To "the Boy in the White Hat."

We, the Ladies, all thank you for inducing the "city fathers," or some other good citizens, to have the cellar doors repaired; and we would be glad, if you would take a walk down Fifth street some pleasant day, and take a view of our sidewalk, and we advise you to bring a ladder, or a block-and-tackle with you, or you may not be able to slide down the offset of several feet that is in it, as we have to do;—and probably you can induce our "city fathers" to repair said offset.

Your Friends, THE LADIES.

Temperance and Intemperance.—No. 4.

To the Editor of The Shelby News.

MR. MIDDLETON: In Nos. two and three we gave some illustrations of popular fanaticism, intended to develop, in some instances, the peculiar susceptibilities of certain mental and moral kinds of organization, and in others, the ludicrous facility with which some men of high pretensions, effect the coincidence of the moral and political extremes, at the same point of the circle. The man of one idea is the most refractory reasoner alive. He seizes upon some favorite bait, thrown out by a "Down East" mountebank, or some religious fanatic from the land of "wooden cumberseeds," and no circumstances of sound common sense or experience, are sufficient to shake his faith in the new deception. If the delusion be that of "Millerism," he sees nothing but the gathering clouds of the day of judgment; he hears nothing but the incipient rumblings of the thunder just about to burst upon the world, and to crush all hearts with terror.

And here let it be remarked, it is little matter what degree of talent, learning, or sense such a man may display in other matters; in the subject of delusion, he is as confident in his assertions and his favorite prospects, as any persecutor of the "Yankee witches." One, of whom we wrote, in 1843, could see in the black smoke of the chimney of a distillery, in sight of his own door, and the fact that no operator upon the poison-extracting apparatus below, could procure more than two-thirds the usual quantity of whisky, from a given quantity of grain, a decided proof of the second coming of Christ, within the next three months. I am also reminded of the fact, in this relation, that a certain person, who now heads the temperance fanaticism, was Lecturer to the very man, and first opened his eyes to the sublime mystery of "Second Adventism." The delusion has passed away; but the teacher and the taught are with us still; the first has passed over from Millerism to "High Church," Temperance and Political Moralism, and the other has so far forgotten the prophetic smoke and alcohol of the "soul-killing distillery," as to bestow upon a whisky-loving constituency, gallons of the "Water of Death," under the auspices of a common Dutch grocer,—and all for the sake of a very small official position!

In the one case, the chalk and black-board were exchanged for a country editor's pen and scissors; and in the other, the solemnities of the Judgment were pushed aside, to make room for the table of a money-changer, chosen by the subject, of that notoriety, "King Alcohol!" "Alas! for poor human nature!"

And, now, speaking of abbreviating the subscription lists of secular prints, how many, think you, Mr. "News," should be clipped from the list of one whose one-idealism has effected such a tangent in life's devious jaunt, and turned up a "New Era" in the cause of temperance reform? Will we call to mind the effusion of a modern rhymist, while remonstrating with modern popular lunatics:—

"There's not a man but who admires
When 'scaped from Europe's misery-fires,
They dropped the Yankee witches;
And all who stand did not stick
To the true faith, but served 'Old Nick.'
They left on galleys long, to kick,
Suspended by the breeches."

If the ostracizing spirit of Millerism, and the moral appendix to fanatics had not been totally lost upon a class of religious big-heads, a small suggestion as to the propriety of any editorial advice to others, of a more sober zeal on the subject of a prohibitory law, might reasonably be calculated on. But, as the matter now stands, and, we venture to predict, ever will stand in the minds of some, even good men, we have not the slightest expectation of amendment. The electro-telegraphic zeal of "Millerism" and "Mormonism" had no time to pause over the suggestive cautions of a more sober Christianity. Such a voluminous aberration in religion, however, is quite suggestive, considering both the debauch and the upshot; and an equally abnormal temperance episode, is certainly not very inappropriate to the "Second Advent" volume of experience.

The nominees of a certain temperance convention never acted more like men of sober wit, than when they refused to accept the fresh-born honors of said convention; and the finale will disclose the value of certain editorial disapprovals in due time. The time is very recent, indeed, when the nominees announced, in our hearing, that "it was not intended to create a political question out of a moral movement;" and this was, at least, the implied, and often the expressed doctrine of the temperance platform of 1853; and it may be no sin, for consistency's sake, to recollect it. A powerful and numerous temperance party is organizing in Kentucky, destined to sweep away every barrier to a permanent moral reform, and both prudence and integrity dictate wisdom and caution in the premises and the process. The ground claimed and now occupied by the temperance party is far more ample and important than the men of "one idea" have ever yet conceived; and the involvements far too complex to admit of a fanatical and boish policy. The man, for example, who spurs your mandate, may be won by your moderation and wisdom; but the ill-timed demonstration of force or party feeling, will not abate, in the least, his opposition. We have room for only two examples.

The war upon coffee-houses, in the city of Cincinnati commenced in 1850, or thereabouts; and the king of Editors, CHARLES HAMMOND, led the temperance forces. The popular repugnance to the idea of "abridging men's rights" by mere brute force, has protracted the contest nearly twenty-five years; and even now, the temperance party in "Porkopolis" are little better off than the allied armies in the Crimea. And parallel demonstrations have added a heavy per centum of influence to Roman Catholicism, in the same city, during the same time. The wiser policy of a

newly-born dignity, viz: "SAM," is already in a fair way to care for the latter evil; while the former must remain unrelieved for years to come.

In 1853, the temperance party were nearly subdued by mere enmity. Divisions were rapidly dissolving and surrendering their charters, and all temperance men were asking, silently: "What is to be—what can be done next?" The entire circle of temperance demonstration had been traversed,—from the old pledge of 1825, through the more modern phases of "teetotalism," "Washingtonianism," and the centennial process of organized Divisions. But it was found, that the more noisy and fanatical of the reformation itself, had gone down to the tomb of all fanatics, both of ancient and modern times; and there was no hope of a future resurrection of the dead, unless some new fulcrum could be added, adapted to a more efficient leverage than the merely popular breeze, that so sensibly awakens the transcendental zeal of the kingdom of popular lunacy; whose subjects, like Riley's Arabs, come to the rescue "with the speed and uproar of the tempest," and then retire with the same kind of stormy dignity and confusion, into their original nothingness. All hearts failed, except those of the tried and true—the sober and staid veterans of a twenty years' campaign. These, like Moses, stood still to see the salvation; and only asking: "By whom shall Jacob now arise?" Fortunately, at this very point, it was suddenly discovered that the vitals of sober society—those who had signed no pledge, and entered no Division, or Temple, were on the right side of the great moral movement.

It cannot be claimed that this class of men were brought to the point by the flimsy demagoguery of "snake stories," mawkish nursery anecdotes, or petticoat-breeches argument, of any description, by either "wright" or wrong lecturers. All these had been tucked away, and soundly asleep for a few years. The cause arose again to consequence, and "a swarm of flies," more craving than the first, have satiated their appetites and clamored for an ultraism, that threatens more serious prejudice to the cause of temperance than all other contingencies united.

PAYSON.

Democratic Meeting.

At a Democratic Meeting held in Shelbyville, on Monday, February 12, 1855,—it being County Court day—for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a Democratic Convention, to be held at Frankfort, on the 15th of March next, Capt. B. C. STEPHENS, was called to the chair, and A. F. SCARCE appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting, a committee was appointed, consisting of one from each precinct in the county, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, and to nominate delegates to attend said Convention. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Col. T. N. Allen, Thos. Smith, Col. Wm. Corley, C. Sanders, Capt. H. A. Williams, Wm. H. Wells, Thos. Parker, and Dr. J. Baker; who retired from the meeting, a short time, and on their return reported, through their chairman, Dr. J. Baker, the following resolutions and list of delegates; which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, According to a time honored custom of the Democratic party, a Convention is called to meet at Frankfort, on the 15th of March next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, we, the Democratic party of Shelby county, do most heartily approve of said convention, and do hereby appoint the following named persons, delegates to represent us:

1st District. R. R. Russell, L. Y. Butler, Jas. T. Smith, John Stone, Dr. Culvin Fore.

2nd. Colvin Sanders, Bryant Sloan, R. W. Middleton, Anthony Tanner, Alexander Sadler.

3d. Col. Wm. Corley, Joseph L. Force, A. Brown, Thornton Merriweather, John Moore.

4th. Col. T. N. Allen, Dr. J. Baker, A. F. Scarce, Wm. Mason, John Moody.

5th. Thos. Smith, B. C. Stephens, Jas. L. Russell, Thos. Collins, Jas. Hughes.

6th. H. A. Williams, John L. Clark, A. B. Vance, Geo. Russell, Jr., John P. Allen.

7th. Thos. Parker, Wm. W. Moore, Samuel Finley, George Truman.

8th. Thos. Jones, Wm. Middleton, Dr. W. P. Randall, B. F. White, Wm. McBride.

Resolved, That every Democrat in the county will consider himself invited to attend said convention, and act as a delegate.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in The Shelby News, and the Democratic papers of the State.

B. C. STEPHENS, Chairman.
A. F. SCARCE, Secretary.

To Old Soldiers.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 8th, 1855.

The two following resolutions were, (among others,) unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the untimely deaths of so many of our brethren in arms, we pledge ourselves ever to aid and protect their bereaved widows and orphans, and here, on this most interesting occasion, we extend to each other the right hand of fellowship, and bind ourselves by every sacred obligation to stand by each other while we live, in defense of all our rights at home and abroad.

Resolved, That in order to obtain justice for ourselves and the widows and orphans of our deceased brother soldiers, it is important to have a complete organization in each State of the Soldiers of the War of 1812-15.

ANOTHER RICHMOND.—The Louisville Courier recommends HENRY T. DUNCAN, of Fayette county, as a suitable candidate for Governor. We doubt whether one more worthy will be elected.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FEBRUARY 14. Senate.—A number of bills were introduced, providing for the improvement of various harbors.

Mr. Douglas presented a bill from the House to establish a submarine telegraph, merely granting the right of way. Various amendments were concurred in and passed.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate bill for the better protection of the life and health on board of passenger ships, was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. The bill was debated at considerable length on various motions to amend, and finally postponed.

Mr. Rusk, from the Postoffice Committee, introduced a bill providing a system for registering money letters, agreeable to the recommendation of the Postmaster General.

A number of territorial bills were considered and passed, and also a bill to accommodate the United States Courts and Postoffice at Baltimore.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War respecting the Indian reservation at Fort Leavenworth. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report, accompanied by a bill paying \$250,000 to the captors of the British brig Detroit and Caledonia, during the war of 1812, and asked the consent of the Senate for its introduction. It was laid over. After some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

House.—This being the day set apart for the consideration of business pertaining to the navy, Mr. Boeck, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill providing for more efficient discipline in the navy. He explained the provisions of the bill. The bill was then passed finally.

The bill creating a list for the navy was then taken up, and after a long debate as to its operation, &c., it was passed.

Mr. Hunt reported a bill appropriating \$125,000 for the purchase of a site for the erection of a military defense at the termination of the gulf railway in Louisiana, which was passed.

Mr. Murray, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution which was passed, ordering the printing of 12,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents. Also for printing 2,000 copies of the mechanics' part.

A resolution was also passed for printing of 10,000 copies of the report of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan. Also for printing 10,000 copies of the survey on the Pacific coast.

The House then took up the bill appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of seven additional sloops of war, four of which are to be constructed at the government yards, and three by private contractors. The bill gave rise to a sharp discussion.

The Speaker announced that a pending question was on the adoption of the resolution to close the debate on the bill authorizing the construction of screw-steamships-of-war. Mr. Hunter moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Boeck said if the bill was not taken up, that it would not pass, and he regarded the action on the resolution as a test question. It was then laid on the table. Yes, 108; ayes 66.

The Speaker then said the bill was pending.

In Committee the House resumed the consideration of the resolution to fulfill the 9th article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain. After some debate it was laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 15. Senate.—Mr. Seward, from the Committee on Commerce, asked the consideration of the Senate on the bill regarding the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. The bill was laid over and put on its passage. The bill was Benjamin objected, and the bill was laid over.

Mr. Toucey introduced a bill to increase the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court, which was passed—yeas 30 nays 15.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, appropriating \$75,000 to Commodore Perry, for negotiating the treaty with Japan.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up. Mr. Gwin moved for Douglas's substitute, proposing three routes, as an amendment to the original bill, which was agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Olds announced the first business in order to be Mr. Bennett's bill granting lands equally to the several States for railroad and school purposes.

Mr. Hamilton being entitled to the floor, Mr. Haven appealed to him to yield, with the view of going into the committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the Appropriation bills. He said there were now only fourteen days of the session, and those bills may be lost unless they are at once acted on. Mr. Houston.—No doubt of it. Mr. Hamilton moved that Mr. Bennett's bill be committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and demanded the previous question, pending which the House went into committee on the mail steamship appropriation bill.

Mr. Olds proposed to amend by appropriating \$858,000 to the Collins line for the transportation of the mails from New York to Liverpool, under certain restrictions, and requiring of the company the construction of another steamer of like capacity with the Baltic, Pacific, and Arctic in order to keep in high speed of the Collins line, and stated that he had previously opposed this appropriation, but believed now that it was necessary to the service and the maintenance of the line. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, opposed the amendment and spoke in an elaborate defence of the Collins line and against reducing the amount paid them by the government. Without coming to a final action the House adjourned.

Feb. 16. Senate.—Mr. Mason from the committee on foreign relations reported back the House bill remodeling the diplomatic and consular system of the United States.

House.—The House went into committee on the mail steamship appropriation bill. Mr. Olds' amendment pending. Mr. Kerr of Clark county, last within the last five days, nine of his best horses and a fine jack, with an extraordinary disease, unknown to the farrier, but supposed to be inflammation of the lungs. The first discovery of the disease has the appearance and effect of what is known as the "blind staggers," upon the animal, proving fatal almost immediately, in every attack. Some of his neighbors are losing stock by the same disease.

LESLIE COMBS.

SINGULAR DISEASE.—The Mr. Sterling

(Ky.) Whig, says that Mr. S. Chorn, of Clark county, lost within the last five days, nine of his best horses and a fine jack, with an extraordinary disease, unknown to the farrier, but supposed to be inflammation of the lungs. The first discovery of the disease has the appearance and effect of what is known as the "blind staggers," upon the animal, proving fatal almost immediately, in every attack. Some of his neighbors are losing stock by the same disease.

LESLIE COMBS.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is nominated by the Frankfort Yeoman, as a candidate for reelection to Congress.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 14.—The steamer Asia, with advices from Liverpool, to Saturday, the 3d inst., arrived here to-day.

The British ministry had resigned, and as there were indications of much difficulty in forming a new one, there was considerable anxiety. Lord Palmerston, Russell and Lansdowne were all talked of as candidates for the premiership, but nothing definite had been arranged. Up to the latest accounts the three most prominent ones were Lords Palmerston, Lansdowne and Carendon.

New difficulties had arisen in the German relations. No fighting of importance had taken place in the Crimea. Supplies for the English and French troops were arriving, and the condition of the troops was improving. The proposition of Austria to mobilize the German army, had been decided against Austria.

England has granted a loan of 1,000,000 sterling to Sardinia.

The Prussian army is placed on a war footing. The French force to be detailed to guard the Austrian territory amount to 80,000 men, but Prussia refuses to permit them to march through her territory. The Greek difficulty has been arranged. Mr. Soule is reported to be seriously ill.

Further Details.

Prussia is preparing for action, and has decreed an immediate mobilization of her own army, and the 4th and 6th corps have been ordered to occupy Saxony and Silesia.

Denmark has appointed a military commission to place the Danish forts in a state of defense.

A treaty between England, France, and Sardinia has been published. Sardinia sends 15,000 men to the Crimea under the command of Sardinian generals. England engages to lend Sardinia £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 if wanted, at 3 per cent., and France and England guarantee to protect Sardinia during the present war.

A portion of the French army has been detailed to Austria, and will march through Lombardy to prove to the Italians the reality of Austrian alliance with France.

The Turkish ambassador at Vienna has received plenipotentiary powers to attend the conference.

SEVASTOPOL, Jan. 10.—It is understood in camp that considerable deviation would be made from the original plans of attack with the view of taking the important points of defense in flank and reserve.

Two divisions of the French army are immediately to take up position, the object of which is partly to stop supplies from reaching Sevastopol by a new road which has been made from Inkerman.

CROSTADT, Jan. 12.—Nothing is doing by the British except getting up shot, shell and provision. The French and Russians exchange few shots. Constant fire is kept up by rifleman. Last night was the coldest night yet experienced. During the night a body of 250 Russians attacked a point on the French lines, and a sharp conflict ensued. Forty Russians were killed with the bayonet.

The French force now numbers eight divisions, or 68,000 men, and the ninth division is on its way to the Crimea.

There is apparent gaiety at midnight. All the chapel bells commenced ringing at 1 o'clock, and the Russians with line commenced cheering. The French, taking it as an insult, opened a fire upon the town. The Russian wing replied along the whole line of defense by the fiercest cannonade that has yet been experienced. Under cover of the firing, a strong party of Russians made a sortie on the front flank of the British. The Russians captured a British vidette and drove in the covering parties, and being engaged retired towards the town.

Simultaneously with the attack on the British a strong sortie was made on the French, the Russians penetrating within a parapet and spiking three mortars. The French rallied and drove them back inside of the lines of the advance, and at day break the batteries were all silent.

JAN. 14th.—As a sanitary condition, the British army are improving; the establishment of the central depot and the provisions much relieved the sufferings of the troops.

JAN. 15th.—There has been a continued fall of snow, and it is now 3 feet deep. Preparations for a renewal of the bombardment are progressing rapidly on the part of the British. Polish deserters from the Russians have given important information respecting the vanguards and their batteries. Movements are observed among the Russians, and it is reported that General Liprandi has received strong bodies of reinforcements.

JAN. 16th.—The Russians appeared in considerable force near Balaklava, which it was thought, they had abandoned.—There was another heavy fall of snow to-day. The 29th British infantry has disembarked. The steamer Simla has arrived with four hundred horses.

JAN. 22d.—The weather is fine, but the British troops continue sickly. Abundant supplies of all kinds are received including shot, shell, and clothing, but no horses. There is no progress to report in the siege. The British 35th and 14th regiments have disembarked. The French have undertaken to hold the whole of the British works. Large bodies of Russians are again concentrating at Reni. Sadik Pacha proceeded with his available troops to that point. The Russians made a reconnaissance from Tultscha on the 10th and 11th, between the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and skirmishes took place on both days.

The St. Petersburg Journal gives the official account of the recent crossing of the Danube, and describes it as a reconnaissance on the force of the enemy. Letters, however, say it was really an advance of the whole Russian army, which was stopped by the orders of the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, to prevent any embarrassment to negotiations.

Schamyl's existence and continuance in command is proved by a recent foray at Tiflis—so that the report of his death is untrue.

SPAIN.—Some new arrests have been made on suspicion of the Carlist conspiracy. Reports say the Carlists have raised extensive funds in Holland. A Madrid letter of the 25th says that Soule was seriously sick. The police have been searching for the Carlist bank, expecting to find conspirators concealed there.

ITALY.—Numerous arrests have been made at Florence, on the pretext of a revolutionary conspiracy having been discovered. Arrests have also been made at Loghorn because of the sales of Mazzinian bonds.

The Dutch Envoy sent to Japan has returned with the assurance that Holland will continue on a footing with the most favored nations.

The New York Express says: The name of the new Minister to Spain.—Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, astounds everybody. He is a rude, rough hewn man, some 40 years of age, of vigorous mind, however,—speaking no language, not even his own, remarkably well,—who has never seen the outside of his country, and not much even in it. He has but a faint idea of anything that a Foreign Minister ought to have.

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We possess facilities for procuring our Goods from the cheapest and best sources; and having at all times means to avail ourselves of favorable changes in the markets, we are enabled to offer a stock of Goods which for extent and completeness are not equaled in the State. Fifteen years' practical knowledge of the wants and taste of our country, with a steadily increasing business warrants us now in saying that we can suit any buyers who wish to find a Large and Fresh Stock of Goods at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders will be carefully and promptly supplied.

BOOKS. Historical, Biographical, Travels, Religious, Works of Fiction, Poetical, Magazines, Novels, Plays, Tracts, &c. &c. &c. STATIONERY. Letter Paper, Cap Paper, Note Paper, Envelopes, Stationery, &c. &c. &c. JEWELRY. Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c. &c. &c. MEDICINES. Family Medicines, &c. &c. &c. DRUGS. Chemicals, &c. &c. &c. OILS. Lamp Oils, &c. &c. &c. PAINTS. Oil Paints, &c. &c. &c. PERFUMERY. Essences, &c. &c. &c. CUTLERY. Pocket Knives, &c. &c. &c. PAPER HANGINGS. Wall Papers, &c. &c. &c. FANCY AND VARIETY GOODS. Toys, &c. &c. &c.

Counting-House Calendar.

Professional Cards.

DR. BENJAMIN L. STEPHENS, HAVING located permanently in Shelbyville, Ky., tenders to the citizens of the town and vicinity his professional services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office at his dwelling, on Main street, nearly opposite the "Redding House." Dec. 20, 1854. 100779



H. F. MIDDLETON, EDITOR.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the slavery of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government."—WASHINGTON.

"It is time we should become a little more American."—JACKSON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1855.

Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the News Office.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

The fine Residence of Mrs. Lane, in Lexington, with the Farm and Storehouse, belonging to the estate of R. W. Glass, deceased. See advt.

AT PUBLIC SALE.

February 22, Property of B. Tyler, dec'd; see bills March 1; Farm of L. Powell, in Daviess county. See advt.

March 8, The farm belonging to the heirs of John Moore, dec'd; see advt.

March 12, The tavern house and other property belonging to the estate of John Talbot, dec'd. See advt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Read all the special notices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Law Office Removed. Thos. J. Throop has removed his Law Office to the room over Joseph Hall's Drug Store. See his card.

Place Goods at Auction. See the advertisement of W. J. Chinn, offering a large stock of fine Goods at Auction. The Ladies are particularly invited, as many goods just coming in season will be offered at the Auctioneer's very good-looking young man; but, we understand, not a candidate for matrimony.

Sold Out. By their notices in the paper, it will be seen that Adler & Loewenthal have sold their fine Grand Piano to L. Adler, who will continue the business. See their cards.

Look Out! Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, are referred to the notice of the County Court.

Strayed. See notice of Stone & Wootton, of a dark bay mare strayed off.

Sale. See the notice of the property belonging to the estate of John Talbot, dec'd, at public sale.

Best Chance. See the advertisement of Rowden & Brush, who are selling out their entire stock cheap.

J. S. Sharrard. See the advertisement of J. S. Sharrard, who has just received a lot of Harrison's Perfumery, and is repairing Watches, Jewelry, etc., and manufacturing Silverware.

Removal. By the advertisement of George T. Moore, the reader will see that he has removed his Drug and Variety Store from the corner of the Public Square, and that he has fine assortments of all articles in his line on hand which he offers at fair prices.

Be on Hand.—We would remind readers of the "Temple" celebration on Wednesday evening; on which occasion Advertiser will be delivered by Bros. McDuffie and Stewart.

And, the Odd-Fellows celebration on Thursday evening; when Thos. W. Brown will make an address on the subject of Secret Societies.

Our Correspondents.

Payson.—The number of "Payson" will be found on the second page. His articles look nothing in interest. No. 5—the concluding No.—will appear in our next.

The Ladies.—We call the attention of "The Boy in the White Hat," to the brief note of "The Ladies;" and hope he, or they, may induce the "City Fathers" to remove the cause of complaint.

Democratic.—Our Democratic readers will find the proceedings of the meeting on the 12th, in another column. We understand that some expected the publication last week; but we did not receive the copy until Friday.

Chips.—"The Boy in the White Hat," having left us for a while, our "business" number will be a letter from Louisville. One would suspect that he had "wooded" pretty freely before he got to the "city of Peth," or he would not have expected that "little nigger" to be asleep on the porch, on such a day as last Friday. "The wooding" must have had some exciting ingredient in it which operated on the visual organs—especially to make "fried eggs" look like "fried onions," and to give milk the appearance of champagne.

"The Boy" should have remained in the Falls City, to get a peep at "Sam"—the most important personage in these days in all our widespread dominions, perfectly ubiquitous—here, there, everywhere, at the same time; he must be worth seeing. We should like to hear the report of some one who has seen the gentleman; for though scores have felt his grip, we have not yet heard of his invisibility having been penetrated.

Success to "The Boy in the White Hat." May his trip be successful and pleasant.

Knaif.—This correspondent speaks of the Henry Female College, at New Castle, and pays well-merited compliments to the Principal and School.

Is it not Our Turn?—Candidates for Congress in this District, we understand, are becoming quite numerous. Now, we opine that the county of Shelby is being overlooked too much—that it is her turn now. For let these many years, she has quietly relinquished her claims, and cheerfully given her vote to candidates from other counties. She has the material, and we think, the aspirants from the other parts of the District, should yield all pretensions, and accord to Shelby the candidate. With either WILLIAM C. BELLOCK, THOMAS W. BROWN, or MARTIN D. McHENRY in Congress, the Seventh District would be ably represented, and the character of the District for sending men of talent to the National Council, fully sustained. We go in for the right of Shelby to the next Representative in Congress, and hope that the entire District will be cheerfully accede to our suggestion, and give their united and cordial support to the gentleman who may be designated as the candidate by Shelby, as she has ever done for candidates selected from other parts of the District.

SWALLOWING A BAR OF LEAD.—On Christmas day, at Wapello, Iowa, a Mr. T. W. BATES, was showing off his dexterity in putting a bar of lead, eleven inches in length, down his throat, and letting go his hold it slipped down his throat into his stomach! On the 24 January, Dr. J. Bell opened the stomach, and extracted the lead. At the latest accounts Bates was rapidly recovering!

KNOW-NOTHINGS IN ARKANSAS.—The resolutions condemning the Know Nothings were expunged by the Democratic Legislature of Arkansas. The Democrats of that body concluded, after all, that they did not know anything about the Know Nothings.

A portion—and only a portion—of those who voted against expunging it, signed a protest, and had it entered upon the journal of the House.

Look!—Will some friend send us a load of Hay, or a few dozen bundles of Oats, to keep the life in our Cow?

The Kentucky New Era.

"From some cause the Shelby News has ceased to come out of our office."—Kentucky New Era.

We presume, that The Shelby News has been regularly mailed to the Era, at Lexington, with our other papers for that city; and when there was any reference to the Era, we have, ourselves, mailed another copy to Midway.

"Friend Middleton is, I hear, somewhat out of temper, but hope he is right otherwise."—New Era.

We are all "right, otherwise," and also, too. And we are not "out of temper." We never permit ourself to be put "out of temper" by a trifler!

"The worst of the matter is, we are in the dark, considerably."—New Era.

No doubt that you are in the dark; but the worst is that you have always been benighted, and there are no hopes that you will ever be "otherwise." We need no Mack-bard demonstrations to elucidate that fact.

"The Hon. Chilton Allan has, we are informed, addressed a letter to some one, which made its appearance in The Shelby News, accompanied by a highly eulogistic editorial. Mr. Middleton endorses the soundness of Mr. Allan's temperance principles. Last circumstance is unfortunate.—We ask no higher evidence of their unsoundness, in the absence of the document itself."

Hon. CHILTON ALLAN, in his letter to us, did not refer to temperance, nor did we allude to the subject, in our brief preface to his able and eloquent argument, in favor of American ruling America. The New Era's attempt seems at the noble and eloquent statesman and patriot finds a parallel in the cockney's "egg," that he has written for you.

"Shut wide the mark, and kicked the owner over."

"The great, truly great, we do not blush or falter, temperance in Kentucky has not been tried. The Shelby News as its Organ, nor is the worthy Editor thereof the exponent of its principles."—New Era.

Be easy, now, dear Era: The Shelby News is no rival of yours. We have never assumed to enter the lists with you for the orphanship of the politico-temperance party; nor to speak for it. The Shelby News will never be in your way; for we can say to you, as Uncle Toby said to the fig: "Go, you say thing there is room enough in the world for you; but, we understand, do not permit the great popularity of The Shelby News, the utter impossibility of your ever approximating it, and the universal approval of course, accorded by the stable, conservative, and reliable friends of temperance, longer cease your envy, and lead you to indulge so freely in misrepresentations and falsehoods, that "common" newspapers, whose Editors have not extended "the liver of the court of heaven,"—would feel themselves disgraced by signing and publishing such a letter.

Oh, Era! "hide thy beam—hide it deep." A thousand snakes, with black, envenomed mouths, Nest there, and hiss and tread through all thy heart!

"We do not blush or falter."—New Era.

We have often heard of folks "blushing in the dark;" but, in our opinion, the New Era being in the dark, thinks proper to disprove the self-impeachment.

But we have neither space nor time to bestow longer on the New Era. In its whole content on our article, "No Fusion," is a tissue of gross and we incline to think willful misrepresentations, false insinuations, and personal personalities. Its violation of a well-known rule of editorial etiquette, in personally designing us, and its falsehoods about us and our course, may pass. We have lived down a vile falsehoods and misrepresentations as any New Era has emitted. It is its editor's misfortune, that but one can be entertained in his head at once; and that whenever a leading idea gets into it, his mind carouses to one side, and blots out the other, like a cockle-shell without water or air. We should not be surprised, if the New Era, instead of the old black-board, was, ere long, employed to demonstrate that the recently defunct fanciful views of the Editor's whimsical brother, Mr. Farnsworth, of Nashville, (that after death, the gospel of the Saviour is preached, at some half-way house, to the heathen and all who cannot hear and comprehend it on earth, etc.)—are the only true Christian doctrine! On temperance fanaticism he has nearly run out to the limits of his tether; and the politico-temperance advocates need not be surprised to see the Editor of the New Era shortly strike a tangent, and run wild in some other line of fanaticism.

In full assurance that the views and course of The Shelby News meet the approval of the more considerate and reliable friends of temperance reform, we shall pursue the even tenor of our way, untroubled and untroubled by the New Era and its abettors, any more than we would be by a shad-fish.

CHILTON ALLAN.—The able and eloquent letter of Hon. CHILTON ALLAN on Americanism, which had the honor to appear in the Shelby News a few weeks since, is being republished in every section of our country; and wherever published, meets with universal commendation from numerous notices of it, we select the annexed:

We publish in our paper to-day, a very able letter from the pen of the Hon. CHILTON ALLAN, which will, we think, present a fair and just view of the subject it discusses, and will be found to be a very decided influence. By the way, "Sam" seems to get his latest gains from Kentucky. The speech and opinions of the Hon. Mr. Allen, in 1849, but recently published in pamphlet form, and this letter of Hon. CHILTON ALLAN, together with an article which we copied from the Lexington Observer and Reporter, and which was known to be from him, are, by far the strongest documents in behalf of "Sam's" cause, which we have yet seen.—Frankfort Commonwealth.

LETTER OF HON. CHILTON ALLAN.—This political veteran has addressed a long and very able letter to the Editor of The Shelby News, in which he discusses the question of Americanism with extraordinary point and freedom. The letter will no doubt be read with interest by all our readers, and the current indications of the public sympathies, not less clearly mirrored and commended. It is intensely American in its spirit, and its tone is as refreshing as a word of water. We have never seen a more judicious suggestion which the distinguished writer advances with a variety of facts and figures, and with no little ingenuity and force of argument.—Lex. Commonwealth.

Trouble in the Camp.—In the heat of their fanaticism, the politico-temperance party in the upper counties of the State, are getting themselves into trouble. One of their male lecturers has been taken to task, and severely handled by the Kentucky Flag; and the Mr. Sterling Whig has been compelled to censure one of the female lecturers from Ohio—Miss DONOVAN, for introducing into her lectures her opinions on slavery. Miss D. responded; and Montgomery Division, No. 25,—to which the editor of the Whig belongs,—immediately came forward, endorsing the course of the Whig, and in the following terms disapproved of persons coming into Kentucky from other States to lecture on Kentuckians upon the course of policy they should pursue:

"That this Division decidedly approves of the action of the Grand Division in this enjoining watchfulness and vigilance upon the order throughout the State, in countenancing self-appointed lecturers from abroad without any known character—that we conceive it best for the interest of temperance to rely upon our own talent and ability to present the cause of temperance before the minds of the people of Kentucky—that the money now collected throughout the State by such volunteer lecturers from abroad, could be more advantageously employed by our people, for the advancement of the cause."

For "The Shelby News."

TOON CHIPS.

Business of importance in a neighboring State, demanding my attention, I will not have the opportunity of "picking up" any "Chips" for a week or two. What a hard time "as lawyers" have! Pity but what we could get somebody to "blow our trumpet." (c) Until my return, I remain,

Your ob'dt. Servant,

"THE BOY IN THE WHITE HAT."

Washington's Farewell Address.—The reader will find on the first page the Farewell Address of GEORGE WASHINGTON. We hope they will all read it.

Literary Club.—Until further notice, the meetings of the Literary Club are suspended.

At Last.—The House of Representatives, on the 13th, passed the Senate's resolution, conferring the title of Lieut. General on WINFIELD SCOTT.

—There is a rumor, letters from Washington say, that President PIERCE intends to veto the resolution!

Small Pox.—We learn that the small pox is prevailing in Covington, in Bourbon county, and other counties in the northern section of the State.

Vetoed.—The President has vetoed the French spoliation Bill. We think he acted right. If it were a just claim, the Government would have paid it fifty years ago.

Monetary.—From our exchanges, we learn, that monetary affairs in the northern and eastern cities are much easier. In New York the reports are, that it is more plenty and easier obtained than it has been for the two past years. We sincerely hope that the "good times" will extend out west.

Breakers Ahead.—In New York, Massachusetts, and other States, where Free-soilism, Abolitionism, and other fanatical insensate demagogues hobbles to ride into office, the growth of the American party was seized upon as a means of political advancement; and by abjuring all other party ties, and affiliating with the American organization, and by eloquence, they obtained place and power, which they have used to the injury of the American party, as in the election of HENRY WILSON and W. H. SEWARD.

Now in Kentucky, we fully believe that demagogues, and persons who could not get into place, and power on their own merits, or on the merits of the principles they advocated, have joined the American organization, with the intention of advancing their own interests, and the side issues they advocate. They have not come upon the American platform because they are fully alive to the necessity of the move, and cordially endorse the principles which constitute its platform; but because they are more devoted to their opinions on some ephemeral question, and hope to use the American organization to accomplish their views and aims.

We hope the American party will shun these breakers. Let the party so act, that no shade of suspicion shall attach to them, that they are not honest in their determination to carry out their principles in good faith. And if demagogues and tricksters are dissatisfied with this action, let them leave; the American party will be "cleaner and stronger" by their absence.

HOMICIDE IN HARRISON COUNTY.—The Cynthia News says:

An unfortunate difficulty occurred at Clifford's store, about two miles from Colemansville, in this county, on Friday between two men, named William O'Neal and Green DeJarnett, in which the former was killed, by being shot through the head from a rifle, in the hands of the latter. We understand that DeJarnett immediately made his escape, and has not yet been taken.

Important from Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The Havana papers contain an account of an expedition organizing in the United States—Col. Kinney as the chief director, and Generals Quitman and Henderson and 2,000 men. Seven hundred acres of land was offered to each man. The Pampero is a part of the expedition. Concha has issued a proclamation that he will show no quarter, relying on the strength and loyalty of the people. A squadron of lancers revolted at Pinar del Rio. All was confusion on the Island, and troops moving in all directions.

Interesting from Havana.—The steamship Cahaba has arrived at New Orleans, with Havana dates to the 1st inst. Soon after leaving the Moro she passed two English line-of-battle ships, standing into Havana. One of them bore the flag of a Rear Admiral of the White.

From the correspondence of the Picayune, dated the 31st ult., we glean the following interesting items:

There was a seizure of fire arms a few days since, at a house in Carragans near the village suburbs of this city. The occupier of the room in which the arms—rifles—were found is understood to be a young man, native of the Canary Islands.

No fewer than eight citizens of the United States are in prison here. The two first, named Winn and Chaney, have been imprisoned many months, under a charge of having been engaged in the African slave trade! Then there are Augustine Montuio and Colin, whom we all know are entirely innocent of any hand in the assassination of Castenado, with which they are charged. Then there are Captain McCulloch and J. Campbell, the captain and mate of the schooner J. W. White, and lastly Felix and Estampes.

Mr. Wm. Sidney Smith, late Secretary to the British Consul General in this city, has been promoted to the Vice Consulship at Trinidad, in this island.

The same correspondent writes next morning that in the seizure of rifles, noted above, only twenty-seven were taken, although four hundred were concealed close by. He adds that this circumstance put the Captain-General on the qui vive, and that he has somewhat ascertained that a new Cuban expedition is being organized in the United States. He sent for three gentlemen, among them the acting U. S. Consul, upon receiving this interesting information, but they knew nothing about it.

We have received number one of "The Farmer and Mechanic," a monthly periodical, devoted to Agricultural, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts, Pomology, and Stock Growing; by Garfield & Williams, Paris, Ky. The Farmer and Mechanic is well filled with matter pertaining to the subject indicated, and neatly printed in a form suitable for binding. Terms, one dollar a year.

Mr. JOHN L. BARCLAY publishes a card in the Lexington Statesman, denying the charge that he is actuated by personal hostility to the Commercial Bank at Versailles, or its officers, in returning the paper of that Bank for redemption; but says it was done merely in the way of business to provide eastern exchange for the customers of his firm.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Shields publishes a card this morning in the Intelligencer stating that Judge Douglas and his other colleagues in the House all exerted themselves to promote his reelection, and are as much disappointed at the result as he himself.

The Union charges the Intelligencer with an effort to breed ill blood between Messrs. Shields and Douglas by its recent publications.

MINNESOTA.—Governor Gorman has got into singular difficulties in Minnesota. Although he is a Democrat, and the majority of the Legislature is Democratic, yet the latter is bitterly opposed to him. When the annual session commenced the Governor refused to deliver his message because of the refusal of his friends to support his organization, and the Legislature was understood to be in favor of a paper opposed to him. However, he subsequently reconsidered his proposition and sent in his message, whereupon the Legislature refused to receive it, as they are expecting a new Governor to supersede Gorman. The message has been printed in all the papers, though it has not been officially received by the Legislature.

SENIATOR WILSON NOT ELECTED BY THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, says:—"Those who think it was Know Nothingism that elected Wilson, it is said deceive themselves. His friends expressed their opinion, when asked if that really was the fact, that it was not, by a long and significant whistle. Of course there are many who would have preferred such a man as Chas. F. Adams, Stephen C. Phillips, or Richard H. Dana; but under the circumstances, they deem it better that a pretty strong dose should be administered to Boston Whiggery. The legacy that Daniel Webster leaves the United States Senate is Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson.—These are the first fruits of his famous 7th of March speech."

A DEED.—An affair of honor came off near Moreland's Post Office in Bourbon county, just beyond the Fayette line, on Friday morning, the 16th inst., between Theophilus Steele, son of Thomas Steele, of Franklin, and James Blackburn, son of E. M. Blackburn, of Woodford. They fought with Pistols at ten paces, and at the first fire Mr. Blackburn received the ball of his adversary's pistol in his leg about four inches above his knee, causing a wound which we are gratified to learn, is not a serious one. The difficulty was then, through the intervention of friends amicably adjusted. Mr. Steele was untouched. Both the young gentlemen are students in attendance upon the lectures now being delivered in this city—Mr. Blackburn attending the law and Mr. Steele the medical lectures. Of the cause of the difficulty we are not advised.—Lex. Obs. & Rep.

THE HEMP MARKET.—The St. Louis Republican, of Feb. 9th says:

Respecting hemp, we have nothing of interest to state. The stock in the warehouses has not been reduced a bale for the last two or three days. It amounts to only about 4,500 bales, and on the present circumstances would soon be exhausted; but with such shipping facilities as we have had, the business of our city manufacturers suspended, nothing could be done. In the interior of Kentucky, we understand, farmers are actually paying these figures. If this be the case the demand from the Ohio, together with that from New Orleans, must relieve this market of its surplus as soon as navigation opens in the country. The State and Kentucky is reported the same as the previous season—quality, in both States, excellent. From upper Missouri we hear of no sales. Farmers are sending to ware-houses liberally and shipments will doubtless be made as soon as usual to this point. Rope continues very dull. The money stringency, which has affected the hemp trade, more perhaps than any other, still interposes the most serious and vexatious difficulties.

Riot in Kansas.—The Lexington (Mo.) Express publishes an account of a riot between a number of squatters in Kansas. The following statement of the affair has been transmitted to the Governor:

We the undersigned, citizens in the immediate neighborhood of Anthony A. Ward (Kansas Territory) are compelled, from a high sense of duty, a love of justice, the general good of our young and growing territory, and our own safety, to give our declaration (to the Governor of Kansas Territory) to the following sad and mournful facts—to which we are ready to give our solemn oaths whenever called upon by the proper authority, viz:

That the most unprovoked and cruel mob took place on the 15th inst., in the town of Fremont; they entirely demolished the premises of the Rev. Mr. Hummer, and after having beat and stoned his person in such a degree that he is now in the hope of his life was lost, they carried him off by force, together with his suffering wife, who was still clinging to his mangled body, and conveyed them away some five miles, and set them down on the open prairie, to perish. The mob then returned, with yells of triumph, to the residence of A. A. Ward, where they organized, and from whence they started, with the immediate vicinity of the demolished premises; they held a mock auction, and sold off what remained of building materials, which was bid in by the instigators of the mob; they stole the potatoes, onions, chickens &c., of the still bleeding and supposed dead sufferer, and continued their holding and rioting all night, so as to prevent the rest of many of the good citizens on the other (this) side of the river.

N. BARRON.

MOISE LECOMTE,

ANDRE LECOMTE,

JOHN MANN,

JOHN F. LEFEBVRE.

DIED.

At his residence in Anderson county, very suddenly, ALVIN HERBERT, Esq., aged 70 years. Mr. H. was the father of our respected fellow citizens, J. C. and W. T. Herndon, and one of the best and most respected citizens of Anderson county, by the people of which he has been honored with many important public trusts, and among others with that of representative in the State Legislature.—Frankfort Commonwealth.

Commercial.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—Market lively and sales at 146 1/4 for bagging and 7 1/2 for rope.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Sales of inferior at 64 1/2. We quote sales of Cotton Yarns at 10 1/2. Sales of 15 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 20 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 25 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 30 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 35 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 40 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 45 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 50 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 55 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 60 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 65 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 70 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 75 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 80 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 85 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 90 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 95 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 100 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 105 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 110 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 115 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 120 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 125 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 130 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 135 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 140 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 145 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 150 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 155 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 160 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 165 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 170 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 175 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 180 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 185 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 190 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 195 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 200 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 205 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 210 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 215 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 220 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 225 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 230 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 235 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 240 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 245 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 250 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 255 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 260 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 265 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 270 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 275 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 280 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 285 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 290 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 295 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 300 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 305 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 310 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 315 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 320 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 325 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 330 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 335 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 340 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 345 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 350 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 355 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 360 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 365 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 370 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 375 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 380 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 385 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 390 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 395 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 400 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 405 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 410 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 415 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 420 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 425 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 430 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 435 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 440 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 445 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 450 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 455 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 460 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 465 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 470 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 475 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 480 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 485 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 490 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 495 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 500 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 505 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 510 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 515 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 520 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 525 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 530 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 535 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 540 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 545 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 550 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 555 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 560 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 565 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 570 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 575 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 580 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 585 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 590 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 595 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 600 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 605 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 610 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 615 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 620 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 625 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 630 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 635 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 640 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 645 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 650 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 655 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 660 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 665 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 670 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 675 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 680 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 685 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 690 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 695 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 700 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 705 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 710 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 715 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 720 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 725 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 730 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 735 lbs. at 10 1/2. Sales of 740 lbs. at 10 1/2

The Garland.

THE RIDE IN THE CART.

Let them talk of the bliss of a chariot,
With four prancing horses before,
And an escort to walk by its side,
And a key to open the door;
The soft yielding down of the cushions
May ease and enjoyment impart;
But for fun and frolic, there's nothing
Like a rough, wholesome ride in the cart.

Memory carries me back to that morning
When, hurried and shawled for a ride,
We entered the cart with a donkey;
And an escort to walk by its side;
How funny to see the fair driver,
When mounting the creature to go;
With "Get up, sweet donkey, good fellow,
You'll carry us safely, I know."

Through the solemn old woods we slowly wandered
Lined thick with its sentinal trees,
And heard the low musical breathing
Of leaves played upon by the breeze;
We grew sad as we heard that sweet music;
A shade seemed to fall on the heart,
And we truly became sentimental
While riding about in the cart.

Tell me no pleasure dwells in the ball-room,
Where weary stalks in its pride,
Where delect and content, like twin-sisters,
Compounded and blended in one;
Where the bodies of silver and satin
Conceal the deep sparkling drapery,
Where bright eyes and flashing, like
But no eye sees the grief-shaded heart.

Tell me not in the proud halls of fashion
That gaiety only is found,
That the pulse of the summit of pleasure,
And there's bliss in the go-round;
I would freely give up the enjoyment
The waltz or quadrille can impart,
For a bright, sunny heaven above me,
And a ride through the woods in a cart.

When they talk of the bliss of a chariot,
With four horses prancing before,
I will think of that old donkey,
Whose pace, though slow, was so sure;
When they talk of the bliss of a chariot,
That such happiness seems to impart,
Remembering how I would to the morning
When we took a rough ride in the cart.

Miscellaneous.

A Domestic Incident.

"Poor woman! What a thousand pities
it is for her!" said Mrs. Grimes with
feeling; "I wonder how she stands it. If
my husband were to do so, it would kill me."
"I could never stand it in the world,"
added Mrs. Pitts. "It is a dreadful situation
for a woman to be placed in. Mr.
Larkin used to be one of the best men, and
took the best possible care of his family.
For years there was not a happier woman
in the town than his wife, but now it makes
one's heart ache to look at her. Oh! it
must be one of the most heart-rending
things in the world to have a drunken husband."

"Well, all I've got to say," spoke up
Mrs. Peters, with warmth, is, that I don't
pity her much."

"Why, Mrs. Peters! How can you talk
so?"

"Well, I don't. Any woman who will
live with a drunken husband, don't de-
serve pity. Why don't she leave him?"

"That is easier said than done, Mrs.
Peters."

"I should think it a great deal easier
to leave than to live with a drunken hus-
band and have her children brought up
in the way of her husband. If my
husband were to do so, I reckon he and
I would part before twenty-four hours."

Now Mrs. Peters' husband was a most
excellent man—and a sober man withal.
And his wife was tenderly attached to him.
In regard to his ever becoming a drunkard,
she had little fear of his running off and
leaving her. Still, when she made the
last remarks, she looked towards him (for
he was present) with a stern and signifi-
cant expression of her countenance. This
was not really for him, but for the
imaginary individual she supposed as hear-
ing the relation towards her of a drunken
husband.

"You would, would you?" Mr. Peters
replied to the warmly expressed resolution
uttered by his wife.

"Yes, that I would!" half laughing
and half seriously, retorted Mrs. Peters.

"You don't know what you are talking
about," spoke Mrs. Grimes.

"Indeed then, I do! I consider any woman
a fool who will live with a drunken hus-
band, for she is sure to be brought up
in the way of her husband. I mean those
who live with the men who
beggars and abuse them. Mere disgusting
brutes—the very sight of whom ought to
turn a woman's stomach."

"You were never placed in such a situa-
tion, and therefore are not competent to
decide how far a woman who continues to
live with a drunken husband is or is not
to blame. For my part, I am inclined to
think that, in most cases, to live with a
husband under these circumstances, is the
least of the two evils."

This was said by Mrs. Pitts.

"I think you are right there," resumed
Mrs. Peters. A woman feels towards her
own husband, the father of her children,
and the man who in life's spring time won
her best and purest affections, very differ-
ently from what she does towards another
man. She knows all his good qualities,
and remembers how tenderly he has loved
her, and he would still love her, but for
the mad infatuation from which he feels it
impossible to break away. The hope that
he will reform never leaves her. When
she looks at her children, though abused
and neglected, she cannot but hope for
their father. And this keeps her up."

"Any woman is a fool to feel herself up
with such fancies. There is only one true
remedy, and that is separation. That's
what I would do. Don't tell me about hope
of reforming. It's all nonsense. You
would not catch me breaking my heart after
that fashion for any man. No!" said
Mrs. Peters.

The more Mrs. Grimes and Mrs. Pitts
and others present, argued their side of the
question, the more pertinaciously did she
maintain the proposition she had assumed,
until Mr. Peters could not help feeling
somewhat vexed and some little hurt—
being her husband, and the only one who
can possibly hold the relation towards
whom all her indignation was directed—
under the imaginary possibility of his be-
coming a tippler.

After a while the subject was dropped,
at the close of the evening, the friends sepa-
rated and went to their homes.

It was, perhaps, two months from the
period at which this conversation occurred
that Mr. Peters left his home early in the
evening, to attend a political meeting, po-
litely at the time running high and hard
and fiercer than ever. He was in the habit
of attending such meetings and of partaking
of his portion of the cider, and at times
something stronger—but as he was a sober
man, too, of strong good sense, and of a
very fine principle, the thought of
ever partaking of too freely, never crossed
the mind of his wife.

Regular in his habits, he was rarely out
after ten o'clock, on any occasion. But
this time ten came, and eleven, but he was
still away. This was a circumstance so
unusual, that his wife could not help feel-
ing a degree of uneasiness. She went to
the door and listened for him, after the

The Last Notice.

THE Board of Directors of the Shelby Railroad
Company, and agents, call earnestly
upon delinquent stockholders, for the payment
of their stock subscriptions. The Company are in
debt, and judgment has been rendered against
them, and they will be used in numerous in-
stances, unless the stockholders will pay their
dues.

All persons, without distinction, in arrears for the
payment of their stock, will therefore take notice that,
unless they call and settle the amount of their stock
subscriptions, by cash or note, on or before the 1st
day of March, next, the Company, in self-defense,
will be compelled to institute suits.

Notes can be made payable in four, eight, and twelve
months, to suit the convenience of stockholders.

By order of the Board,
THOS. J. THORP, Treasurer
Shelby Railroad Company.
10078

Feb. 7, 1855

ELLINGWOOD & CO. offer to purchase a
fine assortment of LANDRETH'S GARDEN
SEED, at 5c and 10c per paper.

Jan. 24, 1855

I AM READY!
I HAVE opened a general REPAIRING and JOB
SHOP, in this place, and would say to Farmers
and others, who have purchased Smith's Patent
Hay and Straw Cutters, should they need repair-
ing, I can do the work just as it should be done, I
thoroughly understand the business. Plain Farm
implements repaired, and various other articles.
My terms are cash.

Feb. 14, 1855

THE Stockholders in the Shelbyville Fire,
Life and Marine Insurance Company, are
requested to meet at the Shelbyville, on the 1st
day of March, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect
a new Board of Directors.

By order of the Board,
J. M. OWEN, Secretary.
10079

TWO NEGRO WOMEN
FOR HIRE—for the present year; capable and
willing to perform all about the house, as well
as to do any other work that may be required.
Apply to
NICK SMITH, or
M. C. TAYLOR.
Shelbyville, January 24, 1854.

B. F. GAY & CO.'S
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
WILL come off at Cincinnati, on WEDNES-
DAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1855, on which occasion
will be distributed, among the citizens of Cin-
cinnati, one hundred and fifty costly gifts!

Among which are:
1 FARM LOT, in Franklin county, Ky., on the
Louisville and Frankfort turnpike, well improved,
valued at \$5000
1 HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Bridgeport,
Ky., valued at \$1000.
37 CATTLE, valued at \$500 each.
1 premium TRUNK, valued at \$200.
1 natural level GOLD WATCH, valued at \$100
each.

Silverware, Furniture, costly Jewelry, &c.
Single tickets \$1, double tickets \$2, and seats \$40.
25 tickets \$20, 12 tickets \$10, 6 tickets \$5.
All those that wish to embark in this great enter-
prise, do well to send their names to the agents
at once, as the number of tickets is limited.

All orders by mail must be addressed to
B. F. GAY & CO.,
Bridgeport, Franklin county, Ky.
Jan. 24, 1855.

BUTCHERING!
CHARLES E. BLUMER would
Shelbyville and vicinity, that he
will continue to supply the market of Shelbyville
with FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, and all other kinds of
the best quality that can be obtained.
He would also state, that in order to carry on his
business properly, he has been compelled to adopt
the CASH SYSTEM, and all goods must now be
paid for at least once a week. He has to pay the
Furnishers' cash and must sell the meat for cash.

BY THE QUARTER, he can be accommodated by me on
as good terms as they can get from any body; and all
will sell well and cut up as they please.

SLAUGHTERING.—To Farmers and others
who have slaughtered to do, he offers his services.
He will slaughter at their houses, or at his own
house in Shelbyville, or at the houses of the owners
preferring, however, to do so at his house, where he
has every convenience to ensure the proper handling
of the meat, and to give the most perfect satisfaction
to all who employ him. *Call and see his terms.*
Shelbyville, Aug. 30, 1854.

STUART'S
Shelbyville Female College:
SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION (thirty-second term) of
this popular Institution will commence on the last
Monday (the 28th day) of August, 1854.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the
public that the Faculty of this Institution, who have
been so successfully conducting the
"Charlottesville Female Institute," have consented to
associate themselves with this permanent and
management of the College, by combining our ex-
perience and efforts to give greater stability to
the Institution, secure more uniformity in its go-
vernment, and to give greater satisfaction to our patrons.
For particulars, consult the annual Catalogue, or
apply personally to the Conductors.

August 23, 1854.

W. F. Hill's Female College.
THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE
on Monday, Aug. 28, 1854; for further particu-
lars, see Catalogue, or apply to
W. F. HILL, President.
Shelbyville, June 16, 1854.

Transylvania Law School:
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will com-
mence on the 24th of August in April, next, and con-
tinue four months.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, L. L. D., Professor of
Constitutional Law, Equity, Medical Jurisprudence,
and the Law of Contracts.

EDWARD K. RICE, LL. D., Professor of the
Principles of the Common Law, Criminal, Com-
mercial and National Law.

For the Law of Contract, and the Law of Torts,
and the Law of Real Estate, and the Law of
Evidence, and the Law of Procedure, and the Law
of the Admiralty, and the Law of the Marine, and
the Law of the Air, and the Law of the Land, and
the Law of the Sea, and the Law of the Sky, and
the Law of the Earth, and the Law of the Water,
and the Law of the Fire, and the Law of the Wind,
and the Law of the Sun, and the Law of the Moon,
and the Law of the Stars, and the Law of the Planets,
and the Law of the Comets, and the Law of the Meteors,
and the Law of the Clouds, and the Law of the Rain,
and the Law of the Snow, and the Law of the Hail,
and the Law of the Thunder, and the Law of the Lightning,
and the Law of the Earthquake, and the Law of the
Flood, and the Law of the Drought, and the Law of the
Famine, and the Law of the Pestilence, and the Law of
the Plague, and the Law of the War, and the Law of
the Peace, and the Law of the Love, and the Law of
the Hate, and the Law of the Joy, and the Law of the
Sorrow, and the Law of the Hope, and the Law of the
Fear, and the Law of the Anger, and the Law of the
Grief, and the Law of the Shame, and the Law of the
Honor, and the Law of the Wealth, and the Law of the
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